

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1866.

[No. 1753.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,

WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,

Corner of Prince and Water streets,

A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The substantial and fast

sailing Ship

LEONIDAS,

Carries about five hundred hogsheads, not two years old, now ready to receive a cargo. For particulars apply to Captain R. M. Kenzie, at Gadsby's Hotel, or to

James Patton.

October 2.

For Freight or Charter,

To the West-Indies or a Port on the Continent,

The Sloop Lydia,

Capt. HEWES;

Burthen about 350 barrels, is nearly a new vessel, sails well, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. Apply to

Lawson and Fowle.

November 4.

Just Received,

By the schooner Betsey, and

FOR SALE,

15,000 lbs. COFFEE,

50 barrels and tierces of SUGAR, and

6 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,

On the west side of Fairfax street, nearly

opposite to Rickett and Newton's. It

will accommodate a family, and a flour and

grain store. There is a shed sufficient to

hold 4,000 bbls. flour.

E. J.

September 2.

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES OF LAND, on the north

end of the town, to bind on the river or

nearly so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25.

Wants a Situation in Business,

A YOUNG MAN, of respectable connecti-

ons, who writes a good hand. For further par-

ticulars

Enquire of the Printer.

July 10.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A NEGRO MAN, steady and honest, and

accustomed to horses.

Apply to the Printer.

July 30.

Fresh Teas,

Of a superior quality, in small lead canis-

ters and by the pound—

Just received and for Sale, by

TUNIS CRAVEN.

Nov. 1.

A MILLER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended will

find employment by applying to the subscriber

in Alexandria.

E. JANNEY.

9th mo. 29th, 1866.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

They had, wholesale and retail, of the patentee

near door below Mr. Alexander McKenzie's,

lower end of Prince street, Alexandria.

They surpass any yet extant, for ease, e-

legance, &c. Masters of vessels and

other gentlemen going to the West Indies,

Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an

assortment, and a great allowance to those who

purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the

suspenders ought to be placed the same distance

from each other, as the two center buttons on

the suspenders, to prevent improper straining

and thereby destroying the ease designed in the

construction of the article.

July 8

RICHARD HORWELL.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

100 lbs. Maryland Tobacco.

Oct. 14.

WILLIAM HODGSON.

For Liverpool,

The staunch, good Ship

Enterprise,

CAPTAIN COLCORD;

Sails fast, about twenty-six

hundred barrels burthen—will

take freight on moderate terms. Advances made on consignment to Messrs. Logan, Lenox and Co.

William Hodgson.

November 3.

NOTICE.

A. LINDO informs the Public,

that he declines the Brokerage business as to

procuring Notes discounted.

November 11.

JAMES ANDERSON

Has just received, and offers for Sale,

3000 weight excellent BUTTER,

In small tins, suitable for family use.

November 5

RECEIVED,

By the William and John, captain Woodhouse,

from Liverpool, and for sale by

Lawson & Fowle,

12 bales KENDALL COTTONS.

6 do. Blue and mixed PLAINS.

The above goods were purchased from the

manufactory, are well chosen, and will be sold

on liberal terms.

November 5

JUST IMPORTED

In the brig Rebecca, from Gharto,

A few quarter casks Port Wine,

Of a superior quality, and for sale by

James Nutt & Co.

Oct. 27. At their Store on King-street.

Just received from the Havana, and for sale by

the subscriber,

A consignment of SEGARS, of

the very first quality.

A. C. CAZENOVE.

October 23.

Wants a Place,

In a Counting-House, Wholesale or Retail

Store, a Young Man, who writes and speaks

English, French and German. A line, ad-

dressed to N. N. and left at this office, will be

duly attended to.

November 3.

Just Received,

Per ship Enterprise, Capt. Colcord, from Li-

verpool, laying at Merchants wharf,

AND FOR SALE,

A CARGO OF SALT,

Consisting of

500 sacks Liverpool stored,

5000 bushels do. coarse.

For terms apply to

William Hodgson.

November 3.

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

The large commodious well-built three-

story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street—

occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—

Apply to

James Patton.

October 20.

20,000 weight Green Coffee,

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale, by

Mordecai Miller.

August 14.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

27 hogsheads Jamaica rum, 4th proof

20 do. St. Croix do. 3d do.

10 do. N. Eng. do.

10 pipes Holland gin

4 do. American do. of superior qual.

2 do. L. P. Madeira wine of excellent

2 do. L. M. do. do. of qual. war-

4 quarter casks do. do. ranted pure.

3 do. Marsala wine

20 bbls. prime beef—Connecticut inspec.

30 do. prime pork—New Jersey do.

10 boxes mould candles

25 do. English white soap—very dry

2 chests hyson-skin tea

300 bushels St. Ubes salt.

Wadsworth and Butler,

Union, between King and Prince-street.

October 18.

DR. REES'S

CYCLOPEDIA,

VOL. 2d. PART 1st.

Just received by ROBERT GRAY, and for

Sale, at his Book Store, 32 King-street.

November 4.

8000 bushels Salt,

Just received and for Sale by

Wadsworth and Butler.

November 10.

The Subscriber

informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has now open, and for sale in the house lately occupied by Mr. A. C. Caze nove, on Fairfax, between King and Prince Streets, a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

of this fall's importation—

—CONSISTING OF—

Superfine, } Cloths.

Fine, and Forreft }

Cassimeres, Waistcoatings,

Manchester,

Plains and Kerseys,

Halfhuks and Napt Cottons,

Napt Frizes and Flusings,

Blue and grey Coatings,

Ladies superfine Coatings,

A handsome choice of Flannels,

Rose and striped Blankets,

Scarlet Cardinals,

Calicoes, Shawls and Handkerchiefs,

Printed Counterpanes,

Irish Linens and Dowlases,

Russia Sheetings and striped Bedticks,

Brown and white Pailias,

White and brown Rolls,

Burbon Currahs,

Mammoodies,

Shoes,

Loaf and Lump Sugar,

Fins, Needles, Buttons, and a good choice of

tailors Silks Twist and Threads—All of which

he is determined to sell at the most reduced

prices for ready money. He hopes to meet

with that encouragement his attention to busi-

ness may seem to merit from a generous pub-

lic.

Thomas B. Dyer.

N. B. He will rent the store house, kitch-

en and granary at Broad Creek, in Maryland,

(holding an unexpired lease for the same)

with the Lot of Ground thereto attached, con-

taining a number of excellent apple trees—

the ground equal to any for a garden. It is also

an excellent stand for a tavern or black-

smith shop, either of which would be immense-

ly profitable, if conducted and supplied in a

proper manner. The terms will be made easy

by early application as above.

November 5.

District of Columbia County of Alex-

andria, ss.

July Term, 1866.

Thomas Tunno, Robinson and

Harshorne, and William

Taylor, complainants.

vs.

Robert T. Hooe, James H.

Hooe, and John Muncester,

trading under the firm of

R. T. Hooe, & Co. and John

and Bennett Forbes, Alex-

ander Henderson, jun. and

John Mlyer, defendants.

THE defendants Alexander Henderson,

jun. and John and Bennett Forbes, not

having entered their appearance and given se-

curity according to the act of assembly and the

rules of this court, and it appearing to the satis-

faction of the court, upon affidavit, that the

said defendants Alexander Henderson, junior

and John and Bennett Forbes, are not inhabi-

ants of this district, on motion of the said com-

plainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that

the said defendants do appear here on the first

day of November term next and answer the

bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this

order be forthwith inserted in both of the pub-

lic newspapers published in Alexandria for two

months successively, and that another copy be

posted at the front door of the court house of

said county.

A copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, cc.

September 26.

13 hhd. SUGAR of good quality,

33 bbls. do. do.

5 pipes 4th proof Brandy

4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent

11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.

Boxes of Cotton Cards

Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago

Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed

And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,

For Sale by

Benjamin Shreve, Jun

July 26.

A few copies of the AMERICAN GAR-

DENER, for sale by Robert Gray, at his Sta-

tionary Store, King-street.

Wanted to Purchase,

A neat GIG and HARNESS—one with

Springs and a Top will be preferred.—Also a

good HORSE.

November 12.

drw

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO SERVANT, who has been ac-

customed to wait in a family, and can be well

recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.

November 10.

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LANDED,

and for sale by

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SIR, A certain publication entitled "The Kentucky Spanish association, governor Blount's conspiracy, and general Miranda's expedition," which lately appeared in a Frankfort paper, having found admission into the Aurora and National Intelligencer, I suppose from the novelty and boldness of the charges it has hazarded against some characters, who have long enjoyed, by the various offices of trust or delegation they occupied, the confidence of the government & the citizens of the country; I have thought as a Querist, I should call your attention to a few remarks in case you too should give the publication a place in your paper.

Besides noting the affected candor with which the author premises that the characters he has so boldly inculpated by name, are not without some palliations in the motives by which they were excited to the traitorous conspiracy in which they were involved—you will find he has refused to insert the two explanatory letters of Mr. Greenup, which the latter was therefore forced to transmit to the National Intelligencer, in order that the antidote should be swallowed sufficiently soon to counteract the poison that had been administered.

That Kentucky and the Western country at large, had to bear patiently with the neglect of the federal government twenty years ago, and that at the present day the countries on the Mississippi have uttered murmurs not loud but deep, which ere long will echo from the gulf of Mexico to the Chesapeake, are facts which I propose to develop in subsequent numbers of your paper. But the suggestions that men such as are attempted to be implicated by the wretched tools of a failing faction whose palsied hands have already almost let fall the reins of government: that such men should conjure their heads or hearts into the dream of selling Kentucky to Spain or Britain, is a tale for gossips, but will never find that credit with the sober sense of this country its desperate inventors have dreamed of. The Aurora does not venture a single remark further than a decent hope that the story will be found untrue; whilst the National Intelligencer not venturing to refuse the publication of Mr. Greenup's explanatory letters, as the Kentucky editors had, impudently done, is more diffuse in conciliatory cautions to the public, to beware how they entertain any prejudices against the inculpated till full conviction shall overtake them.

I have marked, sir, the intelligent caution of the Intelligencer with curious contempt. It should be known however to the intelligence of the Western country, that the cabinet paper will never dare to take part in the inculpation of one man, whose views a desperate paragrapher in Frankfort has foolishly attempted to fathom. A Wilkinson or a Brown may gaze for a moment on the ignis fatuus that has danced upon the swamps of Frankfort; but a spark from the genius of a Burr would dissipate the vapor.

QUERIST.

To the Printer of the Ohio Gazette.

SEPT. 1st, 1806.

SIR, Universal history everywhere informs us of the means that have been used by the despot or the demagogue, first to prevent or withhold from the citizen the sense of his just rights, and afterwards to habituate to a despair of their recovery. But its records, I believe, no where present a parallel to the crooked policy that must be practised in this portion of the New World, to confine the people for any notable period of time, in the ignorance of any of their rights withheld, or an endurance of wrongs inflicted upon them.

The spectacle of a great country, blinded by its own passions and prejudices—its nearest and most unremitting enemies secretly preying on its vitals (though common enough in the secret history of the microcosm of man) is, I presume, a phenomenon in the civil and political annals of nations, which has hitherto been reserved for record in the western hemisphere.

Sir, a constant experience of ten years, and a diligent observation of twenty have, in my mind, matured these reflections into a conviction, that, although our federal system has been ventured upon under auspices and advantages more seducing than any other country on earth had been blessed withal, alas! our grand political experiment, having violated, by the extension of our territory, and the increasing decay of virtue in our citizens and rulers, those conditions of its success enacted by the genius of Montesque, must finally and shortly

despair of that consummation with which we so idly and so long have flattered ourselves.

During the continuance of this delusion, how many heroes of the revolution have taken upon them the burthen of decripitude; how many of our countrymen have sunk into their graves! But the time past is irretrievable. Our care for the morrow is a duty we owe to our children and ourselves. To their posterity, sir, on this sacred duty, it is time that some one, qualified by his leisure and information, should summon the interests of the people; that he should expose the craft or incapacity of their stewards, and precipitate them into those snares they have prepared for the incredulity of their employers. The true ingredients and materials of which these pit-falls for the rights and properties of my fellow citizens are constructed, as I presume I shall hereafter demonstrate; the vaunting boast and idle cant of the comparatively superior individual prosperity of those states and their citizens ever all other countries, arising out of the nature of the federal constitution; the patriotism or republican virtues of every party in power since the revolution, and the exemption of the United States from a participation in the wars and troubles of Europe, from the remoteness and distance of our situation, and the wisdom and policy of our present government; topics wholly unfounded, or delusive in the consequences meant to be deduced from them. Those, and some other nostrums so kindly administered to us by our state Charlatons, I propose, as a Querist, to analyze now and hereafter; and I heartily rejoice, sir, to learn your paper will be a repository of free discussion, where a liberal adversary shall always experience from me that candid attention and treatment due to his merits and composition.

Let us enter then upon those illustrations that naturally flow from the general reflection already premised; and as citizens of the western country enquire what is, first, the situation of the union generally; and, secondly, what is it, as affecting our cis-Alleghany rights and interests.

The condition of a great nation, plundered of its national rights—with an administration suffering itself tamely to be brow-beaten at the seat of government by an unscrupulous individual of a foreign nation, actually occupying 100 miles extent of territory on both banks of the Mississippi—not in a country, the right to which is waiting the issue of negotiation—but in Louisiana properly so called by Spain herself—a nation governed by an administration supported upon the dilapidated basis of a broken and disappointed party, that will with difficulty endure the period of its natural expiration; a nation, abounding in natural and political resources, and stocked with good and patriotic citizens; but actually unprovided with a party to take the helm of state, or a political compass to steer by; such a spectacle may furnish a scene for a pantomime, but must be awful and revolting to all true Americans. Do we desire further examples? Our ears are assailed by the just murmurs of the disbanded remnant of our army, and the indignant sighs of our glorious infant, but discontented navy. Shall we compose our alarms in the hope of reviving federalism and federalists? But that party, if it could be rallied, never will assist, never did co-operate in unity of sentiment or individuality of interest. What a prospect then so speedily solicits our regard to a catastrophe so near at hand! What sanctuary shall we look to as the asylum of the degraded honor of our country where we may in the zeal of holy patriotism securely deposit the Palladium of the rights of our eastern brethren and ourselves?

Sir, I do not know that I am attempered by nature or education for an alarmist; but we should not suffer ourselves to be lulled into a fatal security or indifference to events so awfully impending over us, under the delusive idea that either our federal system, the merits of our administration, or our remoteness from other countries, will long assure us the benefits we now enjoy, or preserve us from greater ills than those we already suffer.

So far only I shall at present rest my reflections on the actual situation of the union generally. But so far as I can estimate for the future, we must all feel a preponderating interest in the issue of contingencies such as I have sketched, as it will affect our western rights and interests—as it will, in consequence of the policy we shall adopt, notwithstanding the airy dream of the federal shield, involve us in a foreign war or domestic strife, or preserve us from the visitation of such calamities. For no man, who is capable of duly appreciating the nature of whatever trade does, or shall hereafter fall to the share of the western

countries, will deny that we ever can be absolutely free from all extrinsic influence or control upon that trade; and, therefore, that however difficult of access we may be by a foreign enemy, in commercial pursuits, so far as we can prosecute them from our situation, we shall, for a long time, be subject to the influence of our foreign relations. But that we neither ought nor will vest that influence in the Atlantic states—is a principle which if not palatable to every one on its first presentation—will, I am persuaded, before two years more roll over us be held orthodox and sacred by every man capable of understanding it, on this side of the mountains. I will not now, however, further anticipate a subject I shall more fully handle hereafter. A greater previous question involving our dearest rights and independence, viz. "how long these cis-Alleghany countries will continue, as at present, members of the federal union" first demands our earliest investigation—and among the causes that have retarded or hitherto prevented the information of the people on both sides of the Alleghany on this subject—there seems no hesitation to enumerate the following: 1st. An impolitic jealousy of the growing wealth and consequence of the western country, cherished under various forms, by all parties in power, since the revolution. 2dly. Commercial prejudices in the Atlantic states. 3dly. The general poverty of a large majority of the emigrants to these western countries; and the greater facility they experience here of settling themselves in ordinary circumstances above that they possess to the eastward. I shall consider the two last of these causes, with the means of removing them in my next paper: and in my subsequent essays, I shall state and enquire into all reasonable grounds of objection that can be taken against the expediency of a separation of the cis and trans Atlantic states, which have occurred to me under five or six heads, together with such answers as I have deemed a satisfactory removal of the objections, which will complete the task I have allotted myself on this subject. It remains therefore for me to add at present only a few more reflections to those I have already made on the first of the causes assumed above, to have retarded the inquiries and information of the people on the great question I have proposed to their interest.

If then it be unknown to our Brethren on the Atlantic—or disregarded there by all but merchants and financiers, that these western countries in effect labor under greater hardships than ever the old colonies endured from Britain, having besides to digest the nauseating drug of a misplaced and untrusted delegation, legislative and executive which will continue to bear them down under the share they bear of the federal burthen: That every administration since the union has been influenced and ever will be so, by a commercial interest adverse, or indifferent to the prosperity of the western country; that it must be the wish of such interest, to see any system continued that will prevent an increase of the impost, by supplying a federal revenue from other sources. If these things be withheld from the knowledge of the people by their servants, how loudly should we shout from the mountains to the ocean, and demand "for what beneficial return to ourselves do we pay an annual contribution of upwards of three millions of dollars, appropriated to objects of federal concern, no way regarding our interest present, or to come, whilst one hundred thousand would suffice for administering the government or governments of our country! But sir, is only one of six motives that I have thought of, that must and will induce a severance of the cis and trans Alleghany states, which I shall hereafter develop. At length no doubt it will appear that the federal oak was only destined to protect the streets that remain beneath its shade. The more vigorous plants that have been removed to our western soil, have attained a growth that may feel perhaps the rude blasts of our impending storms, but will withstand their fury.

QUERIST.

CATTARO. The geographical dictionaries being very deficient in their accounts of a place which has so much engaged the attention of all Europe, we have extracted the following from a French publication. [Mercantile Adv.]

"The town and garrison of Cattaro is situated at the extremity of the gulf of that name, which was formerly called Lizzonico. Cattaro, at the time of the Romans, was known by the name of Ascrivum. The destiny of this people was continually changing until the close of the 14th century, when their independence was recognized by the kings of Bohemia. Cattaro afterwards supported many bloody

Wars against the Balzars, princes of Zetia and Montenegro, as well as some of the consequences against the Ragusans. In the year 1361 Cattaro formed an intimate alliance with the last, as well as with the inhabitants of Antivari and Dubigno. The small state having terminated all its wars, and having liberated itself from any dependence on the kings of Bosnia, was governed by its own laws until the year 1499, when, alarmed by the colossal power of the Turks, who had conquered the neighboring provinces, the inhabitants of Cattaro, from a sense of their danger, thought proper to submit themselves to the republic of Venice.

"The principal conditions of the treaty were, that Cattaro should retain its form of government; that the Venetians should defray all the expenses of administration out of the duties received at the customs houses; and lastly, that if the republic of Venice should find itself unable to give protection to its new subjects, it should transfer the sovereignty of it to any other power, but restore Cattaro to its former dependence. It was in consequence of this convention that the Venetian republic having been dissolved, the 12th of May, 1797, the inhabitants of Cattaro exercised the right of disposition, and accordingly transferred themselves to Austria on the 4th of July in the same year. Castelnuovo followed their example.

"This town, built in 1373, by Guarby, king of Bohemia, belonged to the Venetians since 1687. Buda, another town of Albania, was under their protection since the 15th century. It was occupied in 1797 by the Austrians, at the very moment that Pierre Patrowille, the Montenegro bishop, was about to seize it at the head of a band of 5 or 6000 men.

"The inhabitants grow a great deal of corn in the plains next to the sea, but not sufficient for their consumption, as they have a strong repugnance to hard labor. They have excellent wine, and all the fruits peculiar to the south of Europe; bees and silk worms are much cultivated by them. Cattaro is an old town, but is well built, and very strong. The inhabitants are about 1400. Castelnuovo, which is also well fortified, may contain about 1800."

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, November 10.

Captain Perry of the ship Thames, left Amsterdam the 20th of September, and has politely furnished the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of Dutch papers to the 13th. Under that date from Amsterdam the only interesting article is one which informs us of a convention having been entered into between the two houses of Saxony and Brandenburg—that on the frontiers of Saxony the French have a formidable force of not less than thirty thousand men; and that the Prince of Hesse Castle remained in a state of inactivity as to military preparations.

Our verbal accounts from Amsterdam state a report that Russia and Prussia had formed a coalition, and declared war against France; that Sweden had offered to assist the former powers to the utmost extent of her resources; that a Dutch camp to consist of fifteen thousand men, was forming at Utrecht; and that a fleet of seven sail of the line, under admiral De Winter, was at anchor in the Nieuw Diep.

On the 21st of September off Dover, captain Perry was boarded by the British gun brig Tygress, and informed by her commander that Lord Lauderdale had returned to England without concluding a peace.

Markets in Amsterdam for West India produce were on the rise, in consequence of the prospect of the renewal of hostilities on the continent.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.

Arrived, snow George, Stockert, from Isle of France and Bourbon, 100 days.—Left at Isle of France, July 11, ships America, Stone, of Newburyport; Eliza, Harden, ditto; Moultrie, M'Laughlin, New York; brig Naiad, Robbins, ditto; ship Baltic, Donaldson, of Philadelphia. At Bourbon, 3d August, brig Domatich, Jones, of Philadelphia, the only American vessel. October 27, lat. 30, long 64, spoke the Hermione, Sylvia, from Boston, for the City of St. Domingo, out 3 days. Several valuable prizes had been brought into the Isle of France and Bourbon before the sailing of the George.

Also, ship Louisiana, Norris, 54 days from Rotterdam. Long 60, lat. 38, spoke brig William and Mary, M'Mullo, from Amsterdam for New York, had lost both masts, and bearing away for Guadalupe.

Also, ship Commerce, Colburn, 56 days from Liverpool.

By a gentleman from the westward we have been furnished with the Ohio Gazette, containing a series of numbers signed "Querist," addressed to the Printer of that paper, and advocating a separation of the "cis-Allegany country" from the Atlantic States. They are evidently from the pen of some partizan of Mr. Burr's, and made their appearance immediately after that gentleman had left Marietta. In order that our readers may see the arguments made use of in support of such a measure we have this day commenced their republication.

COMMUNICATION.

For the last three days an examination of the Pupils under the direction of Mr. Holbrook, was held at the Alexandria Academy, before a number of classical gentlemen. The result was highly favorable to the pupils, and reflected great honor upon the attention and talents of their preceptor. It must be a pleasing circumstance to the inhabitants of this town, who have children to educate, that there is now at hand an institution under such proper regulations, and where (as has not been usual at the Academy formerly) not only particular attention is paid to the accomplishment of the boys in classic literature, but the various branches of useful education are attended to with strictness and punctuality. It would indeed be a pleasing circumstance, if the number of teachers could be increased, and the range of learning be as wide and extensive, as exists at most of the colleges in the Union. It would be the means of precluding all necessity of parents sending their children into other states for the purpose of education, where too often the purpose of their visit is forgotten, and most of their time and attention devoted to objects not only of great inferiority, but even of harm. The Academy in this town promises fair to be the nursery of morality and of science. To the trustees alone belongs the duty of enlarging the number of pupils, and of increasing the number of teachers, provided they should be of the same opinion.

At a late hour last evening, we received from a valuable friend at Annapolis, an official report of the proceedings of the legislature, up to Tuesday. On Monday the house of delegates received a message from the senate, informing that they were ready to proceed to the election of governor—which being concurred in by the house and notified to the senate, an election for governor took place, when, on counting the votes it appeared that ROBERT WARREN, Esq. was duly elected, without opposition.

After the election for governor a motion was made "will the house now proceed to a nomination for the members of the council," and was carried in the affirmative—when the house adjourned. On noticing this circumstance, our correspondent says—"We shall go into the election of a council this day [Tuesday]. I will venture to predict the issue—Doctor Ghiselen, Colonel Ried, Thomas Hall, John Duvall, and James Nabb, Esqs. will be the five elected."

Baltimore American.

Of Miranda. Almost every arrival from the West-Indies brings some accounts of this extraordinary character, each generally at variance with the other.

Captain Bourne, from Curacao, informs us that on the 8th of October, after being several times fired at, he was boarded by a British brig of war belonging to Miranda's squadron, and treated roughly. The commander informed Captain B. that Miranda had sailed from Aruba for Barbadoes, and that most of his forces had left him.

On the other hand, Captain Murray, of the brig Ceres, in 18 days from Trinidad, assures us that Miranda had not left Aruba, and that he had received no succours.

Captain Muzzy, of the brig Exchange, who left Trinidad about the 20th October, says he saw a ship going into the harbor, which he supposed to be the Leander.

N. York Mer. Ad.

We have the satisfaction of informing our readers that in consequence of instructions from the court of Madrid, Colonel Howard acting ad interim as governor of Pensacola, in the absence of governor Folk, has ordered the Spanish officers on the Mobile to permit American vessels to navigate that stream, without being charged with other duties than such as are chargeable on Spanish vessels navigating the Mississippi.

[Nat. Intel.]

The captain of the ship Thames, arrived at New York from Amsterdam, reports that in the Channel he spoke the British gun-brig Vixen, and was informed, that Lord Lord Lauderdale had returned from Paris to London. A rumor had reached Amsterdam before the Thames sailed [the 20th of September] that an action had taken place between the French and Prussians; and, that a confederacy of

the northern powers against France, was certainly formed.

Not having yet received any papers by the Thames, we cannot vouch for the authenticity of these reports.

(Phil. Reg.)

We have been informed by a gentleman of respectability, that a silver mine has been discovered about 16 miles from this place, near the Clarksburg road. Our informant adds, that he saw the silver which had been extracted, and on cutting it with a knife, it appeared very pure. He also saw a quantity of the ore in a house in which was erected a small air furnace.

[Morgantown Gaz.]

Extract of a letter from general Wilkinson, dated Rapids of Red river, September 19, 1806.

"My orders, and the conduct of the Mexicans, are so much at variance, and the Spanish commander, at the head of 1500 or 1800 men, has treated the atreous remonstrances of governor Claiborne and colonel Cushing with such slight, after having traversed the territory east of the Sabine, where he has taken his nearest post, and menaced our establishment at Natchitoches; that I foresee an inevitable appeal to arms in the course of twelve days, if the Spaniards should not recede, or I receive counter orders. And as governor Herrera is an officer who has risen by his sword, and is reputed a man of great pride and spirit, I think it probable he will adhere to his solemn promise to maintain and defend his master's territorial pretensions to a point within seven miles of one post, and fifty east of the Sabine.

"Under these circumstances, but with a solemn determination to drain the cup of conciliation before I draw the sword, I have called for about 700 militia, which is the sum total I am to expect from this & the Mississippi territories, to be assembled at Natchitoches the first proximo.

"It is not improbable hostilities at this point will be instantly followed by an appeal to arms in West Florida. I will write to you again in about ten days, when I fear you will be informed blood has been spilt. I have two Spanish governors opposed to me, Herrera and Cordera, of whom and their 2000 men. I shall with less than 1200 give you a good account."

From the BOSTON REFERTORY.

Licentious liberty has never yet lasted long or ended well. When we see men who have had opportunity to know better, using their utmost endeavors to make our liberty licentious, we are ready to ask are they sincere fools, or knaves who know better? Do they really suppose impossible things will certainly happen in America, that confusion will bring order, that demagogues will love right and justice better than power, or that public virtue will be bred from the corruption of manners and morals as the wheat field is the greener for the rankness of the manure.

It is some evidence of Mr. Jefferson's sincerity that he continues to profess democratic opinions, when they are in disgrace. If he should much longer maintain them, even his friend Bonaparte would avow his contempt. Experience has at length set its everlasting seal upon democracy, and its creed and advocates are forever banished from the company of men of sense.

This is our manner of thinking in New England. We cannot believe it possible that Mr. Jefferson should be a democrat. We forget that he is a Virginian, whose dread of a superior passes for love of equality. We forget the evidence of history that an enthusiast may be an impostor and a dupe.

Oliver Cromwell really thought that his mind was miraculously illuminated by God. He went to bed and prayed with the popular Corporals, as Mr. Jefferson ate bread and cheese and talked slang with the Irish bakers at Washington. He practised deceit and he yielded to ambition, and there is no doubt, thought himself as sound a republican as Mr. Jefferson does.

A man's faith is not the stubbornest quality that belongs to him. Every demagogue is so much a Roman Catholic as to believe the end sanctifies the means, and of course he will lie, backbite and conspire, to give the people the benefit of his services in office.

If we say that men know better than to suppose that Jacobinism will promote liberty, we forget that those very men mould their consciences like wax. For instance, will any body alive imagine that Mr. Bacon, of Stockbridge would have to struggle half an hour with his conscience to extort its assent to any thing he had a mind to? Conscience and he are adversaries who have long ago settled the question of superiority.

The English constitution was overthrown in the time of Charles the 1st.—Pym, Hampden, Hollis, Hazling, St. John and Algernon Sydney were probably patriots, that is to say, they loved their country and its ancient constitution. This they knew; they thirsted for power, and this they did not know. But they became incurably afraid of the power of the king and blindly confident of their own, till the whole system of English liberty fell in ruins.

At length a third party arose, consisting of men who had joined with the revolutionists and proceeded with them till they were afraid to proceed any farther.

This very thing is happening in America. The Jacobins, fearless of confusion, and in earnest to bring it about, are enraged against their timid partizans who stand on the edge of the bottomless pit and hesitate to leap in.

The sense and virtue of the Washington federalists will not save our country, but the fears, and perhaps the emulation of the better sort of democrats may.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The late conduct of the Spanish government, added to the hostile appearances and menacing attitude of their armed forces already encamped within the limits of our government, make it necessary that the militia under my command, should be in complete order and at a moment's warning ready to march.

This armed force under the sanction of their government, have imprisoned and transported five of the good citizens of the United States to the dominion of Spain. They have cut down and carried off the flag of the United States, which was erected in the Cado Nation of Indians, and within the limits of the United States.

They have compelled by force, men in the employ of the government when exploring the Red river to desert, & come home, and they have taken an unjustifiable and insulting position east of the river Sabine and within the territory of New Orleans. Acts thus daring as well as degrading to our national character & constituted rights, demand prompt satisfaction and cannot fail to excite that resentment so becoming, so natural on the occasion.

In the first instance, gentlemen, let it be recollected that our good materials, our best of men, must be properly disciplined and in this way the preparation cannot be too great to meet the wishes of the general and the exigencies of our country. Inspired with the laudable ambition of avenging our country's wrongs and impelled by the most urgent necessity of defending our national dignity and liberties, it is calculated that but one voice will be heard among us, and that will be for preparation and discipline.

You are therefore without delay ordered to place your brigade on the most respectable footing, and to be in readiness to furnish the quota required of you at the shortest notice. All volunteer companies well equipped will be accepted of; if the full quota can be raised by voluntary enlistment, it will answer government a better purpose than by pressing them from their families by a draft; but if it be discovered that this cannot be done, you will direct that the effective men be 'classified' & that the law in this respect be duly attended to, and when the government and constituted authorities of our country require it, they must be in readiness to march.

Two regiments it is expected from my division, in the event of a call, will be required, and no doubt if more are in readiness to march, a tender of their services will be accepted.

You will gentlemen take the most speedy method of obtaining correct information of the number that can be raised by voluntary enlistment within your respective brigades, through your colonels or in such manner as may be to you most regular and proper, after this information shall be acquired, forward the same to the gen. by mail.

ANDREW JACKSON,

Major General 2d division.

By

Wm. F. ANDERSON,

Aid-de-camp.

To the general commanding within the 2d division:

Nashville, October 4th 1806.

Incredible as the following circumstance may appear, it is asserted to be a fact: a rat was lately detected in a kitchen in Edinburgh, in the act of carrying away a silver table spoon. Upon searching the haunt of the animal, two other spoons formerly lost, a purse with money and other valuable articles were found. A servant in the family, when the last mention-

ed articles of plate were missing, was discharged as compelled to pay for them.

(London Paper.)

Lord Stanhope who is always directing his mind to some object of utility, has lately circulated among his friends a small work entitled "Principles of the Science of Tuning instruments with fixed tones." In this little treatise the nature of musical temperament is investigated, and explained in a novel, interesting and satisfactory manner.

That disagreeable sound technically called the Wolfe which musicians have always been so anxious to get rid of, is proved to be of great advantage in modulation, when distributed according to the Stanhope temperament. His lordship objects to the expression, the Wolfe in the singular number, and shews that there are in fact five Wolves in the quints and major thirds;—and clearly demonstrates that so far from being imperfections, it is precisely the proper distribution of those five wolves, which produces that charming and essential variety of character between different keys, which is one of the chief requisites in a well tuned instrument. This work is printed at Mr. Wilson's Stereotype press, and it is a most beautiful specimen of the high degree of perfection to which the art of printing by fixed types has been brought, under his lordship's direction and patronage. An iron press of a most ingenious construction, also invented by his Lordship, was used in working off all the impressions which have yet been taken from the stereotype plates of the treatise we have just noticed. The largest sheet can be printed on this press by a single pull, and it is calculated to produce a great saving both in time and labor.

(IBID)

PALMER'S Packet, will sail for No-folk on SATURDAY next, wind and weather permitting.

For Liverpool—direct,

The Ship LEONIDAS,

Capt. McKenzie;

Will sail in all this month. For passage only, having excellent accommodations, apply on board or to

James Patton.

November 13.

Dancing & Fencing.

MONSIEUR MORAN

OFFERS to teach 20 scholars DANCING according to the English and French fashion—Also, to teach the young Ladies to WALK well, and to come in and go out of a room gracefully, and to hold up their heads and turn out their toes, which is not generally attended to. Terms of tuition will be low, owing to necessity. Three dollars entrance and five dollars for the first quarter, and afterwards Eight dollars a quarter from each scholar.

He will teach in a room at Mr. Reily's, opposite to Mr. Bacon's store, King street. Apply at Mr. Sellers's Music room.

Any gentleman wishing to be taught the polite and necessary art of FENCING will be attended to every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. M. MORAN will open school on Monday next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, to teach Dancing.

Nov. 13.

6t

Wanted to Purchase.

A neat GIG and HARNESS—one with Springs and a Top will be preferred—Also a good HORSE.

Apply to the Printer.

November 12.

drw

NOTICE.

The Stages between Alexandria and Richmond, will travel on SUNDAYS, until the public are notified to the contrary.

The Proprietors.

NOVEMBER 8.

d4w

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honorable the circuit court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Saturday, the 22d day of November next, at the coffee-house, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, sundry LOTS of GROUND, lying on Patrick, Cameron, and Alfred streets, the property of John V. Thomas; to satisfy a debt and costs due Thomas Allen—Also, at same time and place, sundry Ground Rents, arising from lots lying on the same streets.

R. MOSS, D. M.

For D. C. BENT, Marshal

October 14

2awts

Valuable Family Medicines.

Just received direct from the Patentees, and
FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST;
The following Valuable Medicines:

**Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and
Stomach Bitters.**

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the
most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine e-
ver before discovered, and are justly appreciated
for their singular and uncommon virtues for re-
moving weak and decayed constitutions, and all
that train of complicated complaints so common in
the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittent
Fever and Ague, long Autumnal Fevers, Dy-
senteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bit-
ter for common use, and where they are known
they have taken the place and superseded the use
of all other bitters in public houses as well as in
private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.
THE great sale and increasing demand for these
valuable pills for these twelve years past, be-
speak their intrinsic worth. They have proved
singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fe-
vers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Billious
Colic, Colic, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in
which these pills are held throughout the United
States and the West Indies, has induced many to
counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to
observe that the name of Samuel Lee, Jun. (the
patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions in
his own hand writing, or they will not be good.
Price 50 cents a box.

**Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills,
or, Family Physic.**

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have
gained, the universal demand for them and esteem
of which they are held by medical men of the first
eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their in-
trinsic worth. In great colics and sudden attacks
of disorders, an early use of these pills often pro-
duces the happiest effects, and when once in eight
or ten days in case of indigestion, headache, diz-
ziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysen-
teries, diarrhoeas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal
use of my anti-bilious bitters in the intermediate
time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—
price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste.

For the scum in the teeth and gums, and for
whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise
takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath,
which generally arises from scorbutic gums and
bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and high-
ly esteemed by all those who value the preserva-
tion of their teeth, it may be applied at all times
with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in
pawer boxes with paper directions. Price 50
cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its
operation stands unrivalled. The most authen-
ticated proofs and respectable authorities of its
astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in ex-
treme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen
at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

**Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir;
Or Cough Drops.**

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood
and all diseases of the lungs. Its merits stand
unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills,
Price 50 cents a box.

**Hinkley's Infallible remedy for
the Piles.**

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each
of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Me-
dicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few hand-
some Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials,
Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira
and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogheads;
paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flax-
seed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms
for cash, or to punctual customers on a short
credit.

A generous allowance will be made to
those who purchase the above Medicines by the
dozen

March 7.

2aw

PRINTING, in its various branches,
handsomely executed at this Office.

NOTICE.

To be SOLD, on Saturday, the 15th inst.
at eleven o'clock, no a credit of 6, 9, and 12
months.

**The Methodist Meeting-House
and Lot,**

On William Bushby's square. The lot is 56
feet by 43. Approved indorsed negotiable pa-
per will be required.

In behalf of the Methodist Society,
**William Rhodes,
Joseph Smith.**

November 3.

so3td4t

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber has removed his Store to
King street, opposite the Washington Ta-
vern.

Where he has for Sale,

Burlaps, ozaaburgs and tick-
lenburgs,
Hosiery and brown rolls,
White and brown platillas,
Round & white yarn dowlas,
Bocadillas and quadruple Si-
leasas,
German shirting and sheeting
linens,
Superfine and second cloths,
Cassimeres and Manchester,
Fine and coarse coatings and flannels,
Plains, kerseys, and Kendal cottons
Rags and striped blankets,
Worsted and null'd hose,
Cotton and silk ditto
Plain and furniture dummies
Chinzies and culcoes,
Silk & cotton cambrics and undressed ging-
hams,
Cambric muslins and cambric dummies,
A variety of plain and fancy muslins
Flanders laces and edgings
An elegant assortment of ribbands
Satin, lustrings, pelongs and sarsnets
Silk, picot and lace gloves, mitts & sleeves
Silk velvets and silk shawls
Split straw and Leghorn bonnets
7 and 8 Irish linens
Shirting and apron checks
White and colored threads
Disants, wildboars and bombazettes
Russia sheetings and ravens ducks
Garralls, batias, copas and mamoodies
Gilly's and common check handkerchiefs
Fresh imperial tea in small chests
Scotch and rappee snuff in kegs and boxes
M, F, FF, and eagle Brandywine gunpow-
der, in kegs
And a variety of other articles all of which
will be sold on the most moderate terms, -
ther wholesale or retail.

A. C. CAZENOVE.

October 11.

8-4u8th

Just Published,

BY ROBERT GRAY, at his Book and Stati-
onary Store, King-street,
**ORIGINAL ANECDOTES
OF FREDERICK the Second,
KING OF PRUSSIA.**

And of his Family, his Court, his Ministers,
his Academies, and his Literary friends.—
Collected during a familiar intercourse of twenty
years with that Prince. Translated from
the French of *Diadonne Thiebault*, Professor
of *Belles Lettres*, in the Academy of Berlin.
Printed on fine white paper, with a good type,
in two volumes, octavo. Price, in boards, four
dollars—bound in sheep, five dollars—bound
in calf and elegantly gilt, six dollars.

Just Received, and for Sale as above,
Goldsmith's History of England, abridged
for the use of schools.

Do. do. of Rome.
Webster's Grammar, Clark's Nepos, Mair's
Introduction. Took's Pantheon. Ruled Music
Paper, and English and German Almanacs,
for 1807—

And the following Law Books:
Bacon's abridgement, 7 vols. Price \$27
50 cents.

Espanasse's reports, 3 vols. \$9
Dallas's reports, 3 vols. \$15
East's reports, 3 vols. complete, \$30
Wilson's law lectures, 2 vols. \$10 50 cts.
Sullivan's lectures, \$3
Peake's nisi prius, 2ds.
— Evidence, in boards, 2ds. 25 cts.

R. Gray,

Has lately published, a new and elegant edi-
tion, greatly enlarged, of

**Modern Philosophers; or Terrible
Tractation:**

A Poem, addressed to the Royal College of
Physicians, London, by Christopher Caustic
M. D. A. S. S. Price, in boards, 2 dollars—
in plain sheep, 2 dollars 50 cents—in calf and
elegantly gilt, 3 dollars.

Life and Pontificate of Leo the tenth, by
William Roscoe, in 4 volumes, octavo. Price
in boards, 10 dollars—in sheep, 12 dollars—
in calf and gilt, 14 dollars.

ON HAND,

A large stock of Books, in the different
branches of science and literature, and a very
extensive assortment of School Books, and
other articles suitable for country sales.

November 4.

q3t0aw19Jan

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

I WILL offer at public sale, at Herndon's
Tavern, in the town of Fredericksburg, on
FRIDAY, the second day of January next, if
fair, if not, the next fair day, for cash;

Between 50 and 60 Negroes,

Lately attached to the Chatham estate, con-
sisting of laborers and tradesmen, of different
kinds, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, &c.
&c. Also, a good miller, cook, gardener, train-
er of horses, and some valuable house ser-
vants. They are, for the number, as likely
and as valuable a set of negroes as any in Vir-
ginia: also, some work horses and farming
utensils. Should any person in the neighbor-
hood be disposed to purchase at private sale,
prior to the said day, I will be ready to treat
with them.

I will also sell, at Private Sale,

Some Lots in the town of Fredericksburg,
my Lands adjoining Stafford court-house, my
Lands in Westmoreland and Richmond coun-
ties, and my Farm called *Clark's*, on the Rap-
pahannock river, about three miles below Fre-
dericksburg.

William Fitzhugh.

November 4.

coods

James R. Riddle

Has just received and offers for Sale, at very
reduced prices,

FRESH GOODS.

Suitable to the present and approaching sea-
son.

A. L. S. O.,

2 trunks handsome British printed cottons,
1 do, American,
1 do. 4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins,
3 cases Irish linens,
6 bales India piece goods—consisting of
Company gurralls,
Gurrall lawns,
Gazepore do.
Ceymana coosaca,
Batias,
Checks, and Gills handkerchiefs—
Which will be sold low by the piece to those
who purchase to sell again.

October 23.

co3w

FOR SALE,

Pork in barrels

New York prime and curgo beef

Hyson skin and } TEAS

Souchong

Russia Duck, and

A few kegs Essence of Spruce, by

Daniel Murgatroyd.

May 6.

co

Charles Bennett,
Has imported in the ship *Wm. and John* captain
W. Douglas, from *Liverpool*, and *John* and
Avie from *London*, via *Norfolk*,
FALL GOODS.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A PART.

Kendal Cottons, Kerseys, Halfthicks,
Phids, Jerseys,
Cloths, Coatings and Friezes,
Superfine Bombazens, Bombazettes, and
Wildbores,
Satinette, Bennetts Cord, & Kerseymere,
An elegant assortment of Waistcoating,
Superfine Cloths and Kerseymeres,
Manchester,
Kendal knit Lambs' Wool Hose,
Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery,
Silk Velvets, Moleskins, &c.
Fashionable London Hats,
Coarse Hats,
English Ingrain Kidderminster Carpets
And Carpeting,
Venetian Carpeting,
Sewing Silk and Twist first quality,
Silk and Leather Gloves,
Silk Cords, &c.
British Battle, and F. F. Gunpowder, &c.
Oct. 30. 1wd3aw3w.

Second Notice.

SUCH of the creditors of *John Hickman*
and Co. late of Alexandria, as have come
into the terms upon which the said John Hick-
man and Co. surrendered their property to the
use of their creditors, are required to attend,
in person, with, or to transmit the evidence of
their debts against the said Hickman and Co.
duly proved, to the subscriber, residing in A-
lexandria, on or before the 10th day of July
next, to enable the subscriber to make a small
dividend among the creditors of a sum of mo-
ney in the hands of one of the creditors resid-
ing in Alexandria.

The interest upon the debts to be calculated
to the 31st of May, 1796, the time when the
said John Hickman and Co. surrendered up
their property.

George Clementson.

June 7.

N. B. The postage of letters to be paid.

The above Dividend is postponed
in consequence of several creditors not having
come forward with their accounts. This is
therefore to give notice, that in fifteen days
from this date, I am required to make a di-
vidend, and all those whose claims are not hand-
ed in, properly proven, on or before that time,
will be excluded the benefit of said dividend.

GEORGE CLEMENTSON.

November 6.

co

Bank of Potomac,

NOTICE is hereby given the Stockholders
in the Bank of Potomac, that a dividend of
three and an half per cent. has been declared
on the capital stock, for the last half year,
which will be paid them or their legal repre-
sentatives, on Tuesday next the 11th inst.
By order of the President and Directors.

Charles Page, Cashier.

Staw3w

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a power executed by
Augustine J. Smith and Henry Rose, to se-
cure the payment of 5000l. with interest, I
shall on the first day of January, 1807, ex-
pose to sale for ready money, at Fairfax court-
house, so much of the tract of LAND sold
and conveyed by *Battaille Fitzhugh* to the said
Smith and Rose on the 2d day of September,
1797, (the same being part of the Ravens-
worth tract in Fairfax county) as will pay the
sum of 2263l. part of the said 5000l. with in-
terest on 1677l. part of the same 2263l. from
the first day of January, 1799, and on the bal-
ance thereof from the first day of October in
the same year.

THOMAS FITZHUGH.

October 20.

law11J

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, at public sale, on the premises,
(if not otherwise disposed of) on the first
day of December next,

A NEAT two story BRICK HOUSE, on
King-street, now in the occupancy of
Mr. William Douglass. The house is twen-
ty-five feet front, containing two rooms and a
passage on the first floor, three rooms on the
second floor, and a well finished garret.—
There is an excellent Brick Kitchen and every
other necessary back building.—Terms will
be made known at the time and place of sale.

P. C. Marsteller.

November 10.

2aw1stDec

TO BE SOLD.

For ready Money.

To the highest bidder, at Public Auction, at
DAWSON'S TAVERN, in the county of
Loudoun and town of LEESBURG, on
TUESDAY, the 6th day of January next, by
virtue of a decree of the court of the United
States, for the 2d circuit, in the Virginia
district, pronounced at Mar town last, in a
suit depending in said court between the
executors of *Daniel Hildred*, deceased, who
was surviving partner of *Mildred and Ra-
berts*, plaintiffs, and *Samuel Hough* and
others defendants—

300 acres of Land, near Leesburg,
on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of
Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Lee-
sburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg, at
so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise
certain sums of money, interest and costs in
said decree mentioned.

William Mann,

Armstead Long,

Charles F. Mercer,

Richmond, 17th Oct.—22. (Nov. 4.)
2aw3w

The Subscriber has received

The following ARTICLES,

Which he offers for Sale very low:

15 hogheads first quality St. Croix
Sugar
10 bales Tennessee cotton
6 pipes 4th proof cognac brandy
10 hogheads well flavoured 4th proof Ja-
maica rum

30 barrels New-England Rum.

AND ON HAND,

Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson Skin, and
First quality Souchong } TEAS
of the latest im-
portations.

Best green coffee in bags
Chocolate
Loaf and lump sugar
London particular Madeira
Particular Teneriffe

Lisbon, Sherry, and 150 dozen bottled
Port, very old WINES.

A few cases claret, superior quality
Coniac and old peach brandy
Jamaica and Antigua spirits

Holland gin
New-England rum and whiskey
Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento

Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger
Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue
Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard

Refined Salt-Petre
Brown and white soap
Moufi and dipt candles

Indigo, alum, madder, copperas, & red
brimstone
English gun-powder

Demijohns

James Sanderford.

September 17.

2aw

2aw

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.